DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X. ZATURDAG den 23sten FEBRUARY, 1822. N. 8.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE. *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 22sten February 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk ge qualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 18den February 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE ondergeteekende in kwaliteit als Testamentaire Executeur over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen Mejuffrouw Anna Barbara Aalpeter, laast Weduwe van wylen J. B. Wiesche, presenteerd aan de meestbiedende op Publieke Veiling te verkopen:

Een Woonhuys, met desselver Groote Regenbak, en verscheidene Huur Vertrekken, in een Spacieuse Zerk met eene Steene Muur omzingeld, gelegen aan de Over zyde dezes Haven, aan het Binnen Watertje genaamd Cartagena; alzoo

Verscheyde Ladiense Slaven, Gemaakte Goud, en Zilver Werk, Juweelen, Meubilen en Huis Cieraden.

Die daar in gading hebben komen op aanstaande Woensdag den 27sten dezes lopende maand, in de Heere Straat, onder het huys van de Weduwe Jeosuah Jesurun Henriquez.

H. A. DE LIMA.

Den 15den February 1822.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende weder versche en goede Medicamenten uit het Moederland en Noord Amerika ontvangen hebbende, geeft hier van kennis, en recommandeert zich verders in de gunst der respectabele Inwoners dezes Eilands.

Wyders is by hem te bekoomen:

Gedroogde Pruimen.
Kandy Zuiker.
Jopen Bier, in halver en kwart vleschjes.
B—Rum
Beste Witte Wyn Azyn.
Goede Zwarte Inkt.
Corenten.
Peperment Koekjes.
Opodeldoc uit Engeland.
Maag Elixter.
Zuig Glazen.
Guitaren en Viool Snaren, &c. &c. &c.

C. A. ZEPPENFELDT.

INSTRUCTIE voor de Onder-agenten van Policie op het Eiland Curaçao.

Art. 1.—De Onder-agenten van Policie zyn, ambts halve, gelast en geautoriseerd tot het maintineren der rust op de wegen en straten; zÿ zullen op alle onstuimigheden die op de zelve, zoo mede in de publieke Drankhuizen bedreven worden, acht geven en alle vechteryen met de daad beletten en die genen welke hen mogten tegenstaan, bedreigen of uitschelden, ter Fiscalaat op brengen.—Zoo ook die genen apprehenderen welke zÿ in flagrante delicti van diefstal, moord of andere grove misdaden betrappen.

Art. 2.—Zÿ zullen echter, in geen geval tegen blanke ingezetenen eenige dadelÿkheid plegen, ten zÿ in cas van resistentie, en dan nog met de uiterste moderatie; terwÿl het hun ook verboden is om vrÿe lieden van de kleur en vrÿe negers, zonder voorgaande waarschouwing en als aan dezelve gehoorzaamd wordt, lÿflÿk te corrigeren, en dan nog zorgende zulks niet aan decente personen te doen.

Art. 3.—Zÿ zÿn speciaal gelast om op alle sluikeryen of verkortingen van 'sLands middelen te surveilleren en van hunne bevinding dadelÿk ter Fiscalaat rapport te doen.

Art. 4.—Zÿ zullen alle vreemde varens gezellen die na besloten tÿd op de straten of wegen gevonden worden, conform het 13de artikel van het haven reglement, apprehenderen en ter Fiscalaat opbrengen; maar geene ingezetenen, dan alleen in geval bÿ art. 1. bepaald.

Art. 5.—Zÿ zullen zorg dragen voor het schoonhouden der straten en toezien dat geene goten, welke tot afleiding van 't water dienen, gevuld of gestopt worden; en in een woord voor de openbare reinheid der wegen en passagien waken; voorts nog toezien dat de wetten bepalingen en verordeningen rakende de Policie des eilands niet worden overtreden.

Art. 6.—Zÿ zullen zich in geenerhande manier met de wacht of patrouilles der schutterÿ of van het garnisoen inlaten; of, wanneer dezelve tot adsistentie geroepen zÿn, daarmede melleren, of zich in de huizen waar zÿ zich bevinden begeven, onder pretext van reclamen of anderzins. Zÿ zullen echter bevoegd en zelfs verpligt zÿn, in cas van nood, de hulp van de onderscheidene wachten in naam der hooge overheid te verzoeken, in welk geval zÿ zich met de zaak niet verder zullen hebben te bemoeÿen dan voor zoo ver hunnen dienst mogt vereischt en gevraagd worden.

Art. 7.—In geen geval hoegenaamd zal het aan hen geoorloofd zÿn eenige afmakingen van boeten of anderzins te doen, of deswege om eet of drinkwaren voor zich zelven of de hunnen te transigeren, op pœne van cassatie.

Art. 8 —*Zÿ staan onder de onmiddelÿke* order van den Raad Fiscaal, aan dewelken zÿ alle gehoorzaamheid en respect verschuldigd zyn: bÿ denzelven zullen de wachten en patrouilles bÿ hen te houden en te maken worden geregeld.

Art. 9.—Zÿ zyn gehouden en verpligt den onder schout als hun opperhoofd respect te bewÿzen, en alle zÿne orders promptelÿk en stiptelÿk natekomen, en hem van al het voorgevallene naauwkeurig rapport te doen; denzelven voorts te assisteren in de waarneming zÿner bediening voor zoo ver dit de Policie regardeert.

Art 10.—Alle kwestien die deswege met gemelden onderschout mogten opkomen of onder de agenten zelven komen voortevallen, zullen door den Raad Fiscaal worden getermineerd en gedecideerd, zonder eenig wederzeggen.

Art. 11.—De Raad Fiscaal is geautoriseerd om, in voorkomende gelegenheden, bÿ pligtverzuim of anderzins, de onder-agenten te corrigeren met arrest of suspencie en zelfs ontslag in hunnen post; dit laatste echter niet dan met prealabele approbatie van den Gouverneur, aan wien ook kennis van de suspensie moet worden gegeven.

Aldus gearresteerd door den Gouverneur en Raden van Policie op Curaçao den 19den Februarÿ 1822.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR,
Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 21sten der bovengemelde maand Februarÿ.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

REGLEMENT op Apellen van het Collegie van Commercie en Zee-Zaken aan den Raad van Policie te Curaçao.

Art. 1.—Van alle definitive vonnissen, zoo mede van provisionele en interlocutoire vonnissen ten definitive irreparabel zÿnde, gewezen door het Collegie van Commercie en Zee-Zaken in en over kwestien boven ƒ300 of wel Ps. 150, zal men vermogen voor den Raad van Policie te appelleren.

Art. 2.—Het appel zal binnen den tÿd van acht dagen na de pronunciatie of exploicteiring van het vonnis, zoo als bÿ het Collegie gebruikelÿk zal zÿn, moeten geïnterjecteerd en binnen acht dagen na de interjectie geprosecuteerd worden.

Art 3.—De Secretaris zal geen appel aanteekenen van eenig provisioneel of interlocutoir vonnis of van andere bÿ contumacie of defaut gewezen, doch zal dezeive, wanneer men van eenig zoodanig vonnis zal willen appelleren, de interjectie daarvan aan het volle Collegie van Commercie en Zee-Zaken renvoÿeren, hetwelk, na ingenomen te hebben het advies van den Raad Fiscaal, de aanteekening zal mogen aannemen of ontzeggen.

Art. 4.—Het radicale van den President van het Collegie van Commercie en Zee Zaken in het lidmaatschap van den Raad van Policie bestaande, zal dezelve mitsdien, in cas van Appel, met de overige leden gelÿke zitting en stem hebben, en bevoegd zÿn tot het geven van inlichting nopens de gronden en motiven der geattaqueerde sententie, en voorts alle andere elucidatien die van hem zouden mogen worden gerekwireerd.

Art 5.—Het zal den appellant vrÿstaan zÿn Appel te vervolgen op dezelfde stukken die ter eerster instantie gediend hebben, door overlegging van autentieke kopÿen daarvan, *in welk geval de geappel*leerde mede geen verder schriftuur zal mogen indienen of mondeling debatteeren.

Art. 6.—Bÿ aldien de appellant mogt nodig oordeelen de zaak op nieuw voortepragen, en dus deze voordragt staande Rolle schriftelÿk overteleveren, zal hÿ verpligt zÿn van die nieuwe voordrag tvisie of kopÿ, acht dagen vóór den beteekenden regtdag, aan den geappelleerde te geven, ten einde denzelven instaat te stellen, het zÿ mondeling of schriftelÿk, te dienen van debat.

Art. 7.—De Appellant noch de geappelleerde zal vermogen eenige nieuwe bewÿzen of documenten te produceren, ten ware uitmerkelÿke redenen ter beoordeeling van den Raad van Policie, van denwelken, op een door de respective partÿen te presenteren rekwest civil, de noodige toestemming tot het produceren van nieuwe stukken moet zÿn bekomen alvorens men zich daarvan zal vermogen te bedienen.

Art. 8 —In het algemeen zal in het beleid van Appellen gevolgd worden hetgeen bÿ Art 3 van het Reglement op de manier van procederen voor het Collegie van Commercie en Zee-Zaken alhier dd. 27sten Junÿ 1816 is bepaald, namelÿk: dat voor den Raad van Policie ook geene practizÿns worden toegelaten; als mede dat, daar de Regter ter eerster instantie *deplano* jugeert, deze Raad, als Appellation's Regtbank, dezelfde wÿze van procederen in acht zal nemen.

Art. 9.—De Gouverneur en Raden van Policie reserveren aan zich wel expresselÿk het geven van interpretatien, in geval van verschil; en voorts de magt tot alteratie, vermeerdering of vermindering van het tegenwoordig reglement.

Aldus onder Z M. nadere approbatie gearresteerd door den Gouverneur en Raden van Policie op Curaçao den 19den Februarÿ 1822.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.
Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd ter rolle dato ut-supra en voorts nog binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 20sten der vorengemelde maand Februarÿ.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is te bepalen zoo als hierbÿ wordt bepaald: dat voortaan de rooipermitten van vaste of onroerende goederen welke de belanghebbenden voornemens zÿn bÿ publieke opveiling te verkoopen en daar te voren zouden willen doen rooÿen, elk, provisioneel, op een zegel van acht realen zullen worden geschreven, uit hoofde dat dergelÿke permitten anderzins niet zouden kunnen verleend worden, doordien de waarde van het zegel, hetwelk naar den koopschat geëvenredigd is, niet vóór den verkoop dag kan bekend zÿn; edoch na het verkoopen van dusdanige reeds gerooide vaste of onroerende goederen, zullen de tot het rooÿen daarvan verleende permitten op een zegel van acht realen, moeten gesuppleerd worden met de daarop ontbrekende waarde van het vereischte zegel volgens den koopschat; welke suppletie zal moeten geschieden bÿ omslag van een zegel ter waarde van dat bedrag hetwelk aan het verleende permit mogt ontbreken; zullende de Secretaris van dezen Raad bÿ de inlevering van de rooibrieven van bÿ publieke vendu opgeveilde vaste of onroerende goederen zich moeten verzekeren of het supplement zegel op de hiervoren vermelde manier voldaan is, ten welken einde de rooipermitten aan hem moeten worden vertoond, en zal hÿ Secretaris, indien hÿ het tegendeel mogt bevinden, niet alleen weigeren den rooibrief aan te nemen, maar hÿ zal bovendien nog verpligt zÿn te zorgen dat het bedoelde supplement zegel worde genomen en betaald; en wanneer de belanghebbenden daarin nalatig blÿven zal hÿ Secretaris daarvan opgaaf doen aan het Officie-Fiscaal, ten einde door hetzelve tegen de onwilligen moge worden geprocedeerd zoo als behoort.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den Februarÿ 1822, het Negende Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANZ'LAAR,
Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 21sten der gemelde maand.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 22sten February 1822.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, &c. &c. &c. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van Twee Duizend Pezos van Achten, voor een gedeelte der Militaire Tractementen en Soldyen over deze maand, te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 'sGravenhage, twee maanden na zigt.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op Vrydag den 1sten Maart voor 12 ure, zullende het antwoord op Zaturdag den 2den Maart gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Financien, NUBOER.

CURAÇAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

18.	golet	Drie Vrienden, Crois,	Aruba
	——	Rooseboom, Giribaldi,	dito
	——	Leonora, Requester,	Spaansche kust
	golet	La Rosita, Lopes,	Puerto Cabello
19	——	Saturnus, Schoonewolf,	Porto Rico
20.	——	Admiraal Tromp, Corser,	Jamaica
	——	Liberal, Martis,	Puerto Cabello
21.	——	Rasita, Guillemin,	dito
	bark	La Diana, Ricardo,	Porto Rico
22.	golet	Maria, Jansen,	Spaansche kust
	brik	Mattewan, Scribner,	New York
	golet	Drie Zusters, Peron,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Frances, Searvard,	St. Bartholomeus

UITGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

15.	golet	Carolina, De Hachet,	Sp. kust
16.	——	Jeffarys,	Jaquemel
	——	San Juan, Fraginal,	P. Cabello
	bark	Industry, Nicolaas,	Bonaire
	bark	Maria, Van Luyck,	Spaansche kust
19	golet	AnnaCatharina, LaRoche,	St. Thomas
	golet	Rosseboom, Giribaldi,	St. Bartholomeus
20.	bark	Drie Gebroeders, Flemming,	Aruba
	bark	Earl of Chatham, Munro,	St. Thomas
22.	golet	Betsey, Chapman,	Aux Cayes
	——	Bermudian, Porier,	Spaansche kust

Op Donderdag middag werd er door de artillerie kompagnie een salut geschoten ter eere des geboortens dags van Prins Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewyk, de oudste zoon van Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid de Prins van Oranje.

Gisteren middag werd er van de Amerikaansche schoener Cicilia, kapt. Hampton, een salut geschoten ten gedachtenis viering des geboorten dags van den Amerikaanschen Held den Generaal George Washington. De Cicilia vercierde zich voor deze gelegenheid met vlaggen.

Door de aankomst van de schoener Admiraal Tromp, Corser, hebben wy Jamaiksche nieuwspapieren tot den 22sten ll. ontvangen. Dezelven behelzen niet veel belangryks. Wy zien uit dezelven, dat er verscheidene vaartuigen onlangs te Kingston van St. Martha, Carthagena, en Porto Bello aangekomen waren; maar, daar de dagbladen geene staatkundige tydingen dier plaatsen berigten, mag men besluiten dat de zaken, in eenen rustigen staat staan.

Op Donderdag kwam de brik Mattewan, Scribner, met 13 dagen reis van New York al hier aan, waar mede wy onze geregelde dagbladen tot den 7den dezer ontvangen hebben. Dezelven brengen Europeesche tydingen tot den 26sten December, welke belangryk zyn. — Eene geheele verandering van het ministerie in Frankryk; de waarschynelykheid eener spoedige en schikbare revolutionaire uitbarsting in Spanje; den oorlog tusschen de Persen en de Porte; sterke blyken dat Rusland niet genegen is langer ledig te blyven; en de voortdurende mogelykheden in Ierland. Zyn de meest in het oog vallende trekken dezer tydingen.

Men heeft te Havana berigten ontvangen, dat commodore Chaytor, in dienst der patriotten eene groote roover schoener genomen had ter hoogte van de Hole-in-de-Wall, *en 75 der schepelingen op de Berry Eilanden opgehangen had*, ten voorbeelde voor anderen, die zulke handel dryven.

De Heer James Perry, Uitgever en Eigenaar van de London Morning Chronicle, overleed op den 5den December te Brighton, in het 65ste jaar zyns leven.

AMERIKA.

HUIS DER VERTEGENWOORDIGERS.

Vrydag den 29sten Jan.

Mr. Nelson legde het volgende besluit voor.

Besloten dat de president der Vereenigde Staten verzocht zal worden om het Huis voortelekgen zulke mededeelingen als in bezit zullen zyn van de agenten der Vereenigde Staten, by staten van Zuid Amerika, welk derzelver onafhankelykheid verklaard hebben, ten einde bloot te liggen de staatkundigen toestand van deze gouvernementen en de staat van oorlog tusschen hen en Spanje; en zoo verre dit het algemeen belang kan bevorderen om medegedeeld te worden.

ONAFHANKELYKHEID VAN ZUID AMERIKA.

Zaturdag den 30sten January.

De heer Trimble leide het volgende besluit voor, hetwelk bevolen werd gedrukt te worden.

Besloten door de Senaat en het Huis der Vertegenwoordigers van de Vereenigde Staten vah Amerika, vergaderd in eene Congres, dat de president van de Vereenigde staten zy gevolmagtigd om te erkennen de onafhankelykheid van de Republiek van Columbia, en dat na eene daarsteling van geacrediteerde ministers, de staatkundige betrekkingen van dat gouvernement met de Vereenigde Staten op denzelfden voet zullen geplaatst worden als met alle vrye onafhankelyke natien. En dat er verder besloten is

Dat zulke Spaansche provintien in Zuid Amerika die hunne onafhankelykheid daargesteld hebben en handhaven, op dezelfde wyze door de Vereenigde Staten als vrye souvereine en onafhankelyke natien zullen erkend worden.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Laatste tydingen uit Engeland.—De Manhattan, kwam gisteren alhier aan van Liverpool, welke plaats zy verliet op den 28sten December. Dezelve heeft depeches mede gebragt van het Fransche gouvernement, welke zoo men zegt, een handel traktaat ten ontwerpe hebben, en private brieven melden tevens, dat hetzelve te Parys geteekend, en ter bekrachtiging verzonden is.

De westerlyke stormen duurden voort te Deal, Portsmouth, Falmouth, &c. tot den 21sten Dec. Vele vaartuigen waren met schade die havens binnen geloopen.

De stormen te Calais op den 21sten en 22sten December worden afgeschilderd als heviger te zyn geweest dan men te voren op die plaatst ooit ondervonden had; zy waren vergezeld van donder, weerlicht en hagel.

De Parysche datums tot den 23sten December, houden berigten uit Petersburg, welke zeer ten gunsten van de Grieken spreken; een der artikels meldt, dat er vele staf officieren des keizers de hoofdstad verlaten hebben om bevelen aan de verschillende leger divisien over te brengen. Een ander artikel, dat er eene aanmerkelyk korps troepen naar Turksch Azia zal marcheren, om zich met de Persen te vereenigen. Vervolgens vindt men in dezelve eene opgaaf van het Russische leger, hetwelke een millioen aan manschappen overtreft.

De Londensche dagbladen behelzen eene verandering in het ministerie van Frankryk.

Peyronnet is minister van staat; Montmorency, minister van buitenlandsche zaken, de hertog Belluno, secretaris van het departement van oorlog, Corbier, minister van binnenlandsche zaken; de markies Clermont Tonnerre minister van de marine; De Villele, minister van financien.

De graaf de Serre, de markies van Latour Maubourg, graaf Simeon, baron Portal, ministers van staat en leden van den geheimen raad.

Byna alle deze personen waren leden van de kamer der representanten, en werden den 14den December in haren gemelde officien bevestigd. Den 15den begon de kamer der afgevaardigden, en de debatten waren byzonder hevig.

De volgende benoemingen hebben plaats gegrepen by het Britsche ministerie:

Markies Wellesley, luitenant generaal, en generaal gouverneur van Ierland; de hertog van Dorset, de markies Conyngham en Henry Gouldburn, private canseliers; de hertog van Montrose, lord kamerheer in plaats van de markies van Hertford; de markies Conyngham, lord Steward in plaats van de markies Cholmondely; en de hertog van Dorset, opper stalmeester.

In de Nederlanden werden uitrustingen gedaan om eene marine in staat van gereedheid heid te brengen; men zegt dat in Spanje en in Frankryk die zelfde maatregelen genomen werden.

Den 6den Dec. boden alle de ministers van Spanje de nederlegging hunner bedieningen aan; hetwelke Z. M. weigerde aan te nemen.

Overigens werden in de Fransche bagbladen den staat van Spanje als naar gewoonte zeer slecht afgeschilderd; zoo zoude er overal, wanorder heerschen, geene personeele veiligheid meer plaats hebben, zware geldheffingen gedaan worden, vele personen uit dit land naar Frankryk emigreren; de koningryke waardigheid beledigd worden, en zelfs een gevecht plaats gehad hebben tusschen een regiment door de ministers naar Cordava gezonden, en het aldaar liggend regiment. Doch in hoe verre dit waar zy, alle bewegingen in Spanje strekken zich uit tot eene overdrevene vryheids geest; en van de anti constitutioneele party is in een geruimen tyd geen woord gerept.

Feb. 5.—De laatste berigten alhier ontvangen uit Engeland met de packet Albion, behelzen datums van Parys van den 29sten Dec. van Londen tot den avond van den 1sten Jan. en van Liverpool van den 3den Jan. Zy vertoonen een tafereel van nieuwe wreedheden en moorden die er te Constantinopten voorvielen, akeliger dan de paaschmoord in April laatstleden; dezelve stonden uit te loopen op eene algemeene slagting van alle Christenen zonder onderscheid; er werd niet meer getwyfeld aan een oorlog met Rusland, welke nog in het winter saisoen zou geopend worden; de keizer had te Petersburg een groote raadsvergadering gehouden, op welks einde koeriers in der haast naar het leger zyn gezonden.

Het Persische leger, by het welke vele Fransche officieren zyn, rukt Turksch Azia steeds verder in, en heeft zich reeds meester gemaakt van de gewichtige steden Bagdad en Erzerum.

JAMAICA.

Jan. 5.—Eene Independentsche gewapende schoener van 5 stukken, en 75 mannen, leed omtrent den 1sten van verledene maand December op de Square Handkerchief schipbreuk, en op vier mannen na die door middel van eenige sparren aan land kwamen op Sandy Key, vergingen zy allen. De kaper is te SantaMartha uitgerust.

Jan. 7.—Z. M.'s brik Nautilus, kapt. Chapman, en de Independentsche brik de Amazon, vertrokken gisteren morgen van Port Royal naar Porto Bello en Chagres.

Jan. 11.—De Columbiaansche kruizer La Centinella, kapitein Hopkins, deed Savannah (Georgia) op den 30sten November aan, om levensmiddelen en reparatien. Dezelve heeft verscheidene vaartuigen op dezelve kruistogt genomen, echter geene derzelver was van eenige waarde.

Jan. 15.—Z. M.'s packet Montague, kapitein Watkins, met de brieven zak van November, kwam gisteren avond te Port Royal ten anker.

Met de packet hebben wy Londensche journalen tot den 1sten ll. ontvangen, welke echter zeer weinige staatkundige tydingen van belang behelzen.

Men heeft een brief te Londen van lord Cochrane ontvangen, gedagteekend van de hoofdstad van Pero; waarin hy meldt, dat alle zyne wenschen in dat gedeelte der wereld vervuld waren. Aangaande zyner toekomstige voornemens, wordt er niets gewaagd; maar het schynt dat alle de bekenden zyner lordschap in Londen van gedachten zyn dat hy te Lima zal blyven, tot tyd en wyl het onafhankelyke gouvernement volmaakt daargesteld was, en daarna naar Engeland zal terug keren. Byzondere brieven van verscheidene Engelschen, die met lord Cochrane binnen die stad getrokken waren, melden, dat eene groote hoeveelheid gelds en andere kostbaarheden in de handen der Independenten gevallen zyn.

Jan. 16.—De brik Martins, Ramsay, van deze haven naar St. Domingo, leed schipbreuk ter hoogte vanCarthagena, Het volk is allen gered.

Jan. 17.—Het Fransche fregat, waarvan gisteren gewag werd gemaakt van een zee roover te hebben genomen, wordt de Sappho genaamd, commodore D'Harader. De zee roover is de El Amor de la Patrie, kapt. Rossingnal, die verleden jaar bevel over een Patriotsche kruizer voerde.

De El Amor de la Patria had koopmanschappen aan boord gehad, welke zy uit het Bremen schip Juan Carle, en uit het Sardinische schip Rosalie geplunderd had. Een gedeelte derzelver scheepsvolk bestaat uit Engelschen, Amerikanen, Zweden, &c. zy zyn allen gevangen te

St. Jago de Cuba, en, wy vernemen, dat zy ontslagen kunnen worden, zoo hunne respective gouvernementen de onkosten hunner gevangenschap willen goedmaken, hetwelk beloopt op omtrent 1s. 8d. 'sdaags. Het getal der Engelschen is omtrent 8 of 10.

De Kingston, van Bristol komende, ontmoette op den 28sten ll. een Nederlandsch schip van Rotterdam bestemd naar Suriname, zynde 21 dagen op reis, en had vernomen van den kapt. dat hy eene brik genaamd de Harmonie, van London komende, voorby gezeild had, welke lek geworden en door het volk verlaten was.

Jan. 18.—Z. M. brik Bustard, vóór hare laatste aankomst, praaide ter hoogte van Cumberland Haven, de Fransche brik Peace, en vernam van dezelve dat er 10 oorlogsvaartuigen te Martinique aangekomen waren, met oogmerk om tegen de horde der zee roovers, welke deze zeeën onveilig maken, en den handel ontrusten, te kruizen. Vyf er van, waren voor de kust van Cuba bestemd, om eene verzamelplaats ter hoogte van St. Jago de Cuba te houden.

On Tuesday, at noon, a royal salute was fired by the field artillery, in honor of the Birth Day of Prince Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewyk, eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.

A letter from Porto Rico, dated Mayagues, Feb. 6, says—"We have here been inundated by an emigration of Dominican Friars, from St. Domingo, the consequence of the negro government of Hayti having taken possession of the city. What a durable Republic!"

Yesterday, at noon a salute was fired from the American schooner Cecelia, capt Hampton, in commemoration of the Birth Day of the American Hero General George Washington. The Cecelia was handsomely decorated with flags for the occasion.

By the schooner Admiral Tromp, Corser, we received Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. Their contents are not very interesting. We perceive from them that there had been several late arrivals at Kingston from Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Porto Bello; but as the journals do not communicate any political intelligence from these quarters, it may be inferred that affairs remained in a tranquil state.

The brigantine Mattewan, Scribner, arrived on Thursday, 13 days from New York, and has brought us regular files of papers to the 7th instant. They bring the European news down to the 26th December, which is rather of an important nature. An entire change of ministry in France—the probability of a speedy and terrible revolutionary explosion in Spain—actual war between Persia and the Porte—strong indications that Russia does not intend to remain much longer idle—and the continued disturbances in Ireland, form the most prominent features of intelligence.

Information had reached Havana, that commodore Chaytor, of the Patriot service, had captured a large piratical schooner, off the Hole in the-Wall, and *hung up 75 of her crew upon the Berry Islands*, as an example to others engaged in piratical pursuits.

James Perry, Esqr. Editor and Propietor of the London Morning Chronicle, died at Brighton, on the 5th December, in the 65th year of his age.

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 29.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, laid the following resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house such communications as may be in the possession of the executive from the agents of the United States with the governments south of the United States, which have declared their independence, and the communications from the agents of such governments in the United States with the secretary of state as tend to shew the political condition of those governments, and the state of the war between them and Spain, as it may be consistent with the public interest to communicate.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Saturday January 30.

Mr. Trimble laid on the table the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised and required to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Columbia, and by an interchange of accredited ministers, to place the political relations of that government with the U. States on an equal footing with those of all other free and independent nations.

And be it further resolved, That such of the Spanish provinces in South America as have established, and are maintaining their independence of Spain, ought in like manner, to be acknowledged by the U. States, as free, sovereign, and independent governments.

NEW YORK FEB 4.

Latest from England.—The fast sailing ship Manhattan, capt. Crocker, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th December. This arrival has furnished the editors of the Gazette with papers to the day of her sailing. Captain Crocker has brought dispatches from the French government, which are said to contain a commercial treaty, as private letters had been received at Liverpool from Paris stating that the treaty had been signed and forwarded to this country.

The westerly gales continued at Deal, Portsmouth, Falmouth, &c. as late as the 21st December. Many vessels had put back with damage for harbors.

The gales at Calais on the 21st and 22d of December, are represented as more severe than ever before witnessed at that place. They had thunder, lightning, hail and rain.

Lord Sidmouth had resigned his place as secretary for the Home Department.

The following appointments have taken place in the British ministry:

Marquis Wellesley, lieut. general and general governor of Ireland; the duke of Dorset, the marquis Conyngham and Henry Gouldburn, privy councillors; the duke of Montrose, lord chamberlain in place of the marquis of Hertford; the marquis Conyngham, lord steward in place of marquis Cholmondely; duke of Dorset, master of the horse.

The city of Bagdad was reported to have fallen. The crown prince of Persia was said to have entered the city at the head of 10,000 cavalry, and that the Turks every where fly before the Persian army. The Turkish garrison and the greater part of the population were put to the sword.

Preparations were making for putting the marine in the Netherlands in a state of equipment; and, it was added, that France and Spain were adopting similar measures.

The Ontario sloop of war, capt. Leigh, had arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica and Havana, having sailed from the latter place Nov. 21. She had suffered much from gales on the 6th and 7th December, lost two men, and threw over her guns to prevent foundering. The Raleigh sloop of war, with 320,000 dollars, had also arrived from Havana.

FRANCE.—A change of ministry has taken place in France. The struggle on the part of the king was great; but France remained tranquil; but another change, within a month, says the John Bull editor, is not improbable.

Peyronnet, is minister of state; Montmorency, minister of state for foreign affairs; duke of Belluno, secretary of the war department; Corbier, minister of the interior; marquis Clermont Tonnerre, minister of marine; De Villele minister of finance.

Count de Serre, marquis of Latour-Maubourg, Count Simeon, Baron Portal, to be ministers of state, and members of the privy council.

Almost all the above were members of the Chamber of Deputies, and were officially announced to the above offices on the 14th of December. *On the 15th, the Chamber of Deputies began business, and the debates were extremely warm.*

It is impossible to foresee what are to be the consequences of this change, which has brought the *ultra* royalists, who rendered themselves so offensive in 1815, again into power. The king must surely have been hardly, pressed or he would never have consented to exchange counsellors whose opinions were in accordance with his own, for those who had well nigh lost him a crown, which has never rested two securely on his brow.

SPAIN.—Official advices had been received at Madrid, that Andalusia was about to proclaim a republic. Their Directory Committee has been established, and a considerable force collected. Mina acts in concert, and the intelligence is of such a nature, that it has spread terror through the capital.

A letter from Madrid, of December 6th, says, that very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pampeluna; the garrison and militia of that place have outraged royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place; the band played the air *Tragala, and a pig was led with the bust of the king on his back.* Gallicia is entirely in the power of Mina, where he levies contributions. Arragon also seems to be in a state of insurrection. It continues that ere the end of the month, Madrid will be invaded by Riego and Mina. Their projects, which their partisans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon family, and to form a federative republic.

On the morning of December 6th, the ministers went a second time to the king, to offer their resignations. His majesty again refused to accept them, and spoke in the following language, which is at once noble and pathetic:—

"I will never consent to deprive myself of the assistance of men who, like you, have lately given so many proofs of devotion to my family, and who have rendered so many services to the state. You may abandon me; but it will never be with my full consent that I shall accept your resignations. I know the intentions of the faction which has caused the misfortunes of Spain, and which menaces our ill fated nation with still greater disasters. My revolted subjects conspire against my life, and, like the unfortunate Louis XVI. I am destined to be the second victim of the revolutionists of Europe; but, at least, I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the 'Martyr King,' I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards.'

The London Courier, which, however, whenever royalty is concerned, generally makes the worst of the case, seems to think the above will prove prophetic language. But the crisis is so fearfully portentous, that there is no necessity of darkening the shades of the picture. The king, says the paper abovementioned, evidently has not the power to put down the confederacy which is daily and hourly strengthening itself; he can only keep it at bay, and it may not be long before he will have, perhaps, to redeem his heroic pledge, of fighting, sword in hand, at the head of his guards, in defence of his crown and his life.

On account of the troubles in Spain, in Arragon and Catalonia, many families had passed through Bayonne for the interior of France.—No person or property there were safe. Heavy contributions had been levied in Gallicia, &c.

The latest Paris papers state that an engagement had actually taken place between two regiments, one belonging to the forces of the Governor of Cordova, who had been placed there by the ministry, and the other under the orders of Velasco, who commands at Seville, where the authority of the ministry has been resisted.

GREECE, TURKEY, PERSIA AND RUSSIA.—The concerns of the several nations are so intimately connected, that we may as well speak of them all under one head, and the appearances from every quarter are decidedly warlike. The Greek cause is universally represented to be proceeding with increased success; and the longer they can protract the contest, the better will be their prospect of an ultimate triumph—for in the nature of things, they must become more warlike and better disciplined;—courage they cannot want, for they fight with the bowstring round their necks, and the danger at their throats.

As to the operations of the Greeks, and, indeed, as has hitherto been the fact, the accounts, after having travelled through the German, French, and English press, reach us in such a state of confusion and entanglement, that it is difficult if not impossible for us to give any thing like a connected series of events.

If we can judge from appearances, Russia does not intend much longer to keep the world in doubt as to the course she means to take.

All the general officers attached to the person of the emperor Alexander (says the London Sun of December 25) have quitted Petersburgh, with orders to the commanders-in-chief of the different Russian corps; and letters from that capital report that the emperor was expected to set out shortly for Kiow, and thence proceed to Bessarabia. The Russian troops on the banks of the Pruth are represented to amount to 180,000 men; fresh troops are marching to the same destination, and every thing leads to the belief that the decisive blow will soon be struck.

IRELAND.—The news from Ireland, continues to be of a most distressing nature.

Murders are committed under 'the very eye' of the judges of the land. *The laws are openly disregarded, and the authorities of the country* treated with contempt.

Troops are continually marching from England to Ireland, and it is computed that 20,000 men are now on duty in that unhappy country. In addition to these, the militia of the disturbed districts were put in requisition.

Dublin, says a private letter, presents a second edition of 1792 and 1803.

Several of the murderers who have been arrested, have been tried and some of them executed.

LONDON.

Nov. 12.—A Dutch mail arrived this morning, from which we extract the following important event to the commercial interests of the kingdom of the Netherlands:—

Hague, Nov. 8.—Lieutenant colonel Taels van Amerongen, aid-de camp to the governor-general of the East India possessions, and lieutenant Koopman, of the navy, arrived here yesterday with the happy intelligence of the successful issue of the second expedition against the rebellious sultan of Palembang, which was of so much importance to the maintenance of the Dutch authority in India.

On the 24th of June, general de Kock, to whom the chief command of the expedition was confided, made himself master, after an obstinate resistance, of the works in the river, which impeded the approach to the town. The general states, in his dispatches of the 28th of June, that, on the 26th, he cast anchor before the town, and that the sultan Badaroedin, seeing no means of resistance, declared himself ready to give up the government to his brother, who was on board the Dutch fleet, and to surrender himself on the assurance that his life should be spared. The general therefore hoped that he should soon be able to send the sultan and his family to Batavia, on board the Dageraad frigate.

[Here follows a detailed account of two attacks, by which this surrender was produced, and the names of the officers who distinguished themselves, and were killed and wounded, by which it appears that in both assaults seventy-five were killed, and two hundred and thirty-seven wounded.]

Batavia, July 21.—The conquest of Palembang has been announced by a salute of 101 guns.

The cholera morbus still rages dreadfully at Bantam, the out districts of Sourabaya, and Passarouang. At Bantam above 100 persons die daily, in the two other places above 170.—The number of deaths at Batavia, in consequence of this disorder, does not exceed five daily.

JAMAICA.

Jan. 5.—An Independent privateer schooner of 5 guns, and 75 men, was lost about the 1st December last, on the Square Handkerchief, and all hands perished with the exception of four, who, by means of some spars, got ashore upon Sandy Key. The privateer was fitted out at Santa Martha.

Jan. 7.—His majesty's brig Nautilus, capt. Chapman, and the Independent brigantine Amazon, sailed from Port Royal yesterday morning for Porto Bello and Chagres.

Jan. 11.—The Columbian privateer La Centinella, capt. Hopkins, put into Savannah (Georgia) on the 30th November, for provisions and repairs. She had taken several vessels during her cruise, but none of them were of any value.

Jan. 15.—His majesty's packet Montague, capt. Walkins, with the November mail, anchored yesterday evening at Port-Royal.

By the packet we have received London journals to the 1st ult. but which contain very little interesting political intelligence.

A letter has been received in London from lord Cochrane, dated from the capital of Peru; in which he states, that all his wishes in that part of the world have been accomplished.—With regard to his future intentions, nothing is mentioned in this communication; but it seems to be the opinion of several of his lordships's acquaintance in London, that he will remain in Lima until the independent government shall have been completely established, and afterwards return to England. Private letters from several Englishmen who entered Lima with lord Cochrane, mention, that a very large quantity of of specie, and other valuables, had devolved into the hands of the independents.

Jan. 16.—The brig Martins, Ramsay, from this port bound to Santo Domingo, was lately wrecked off Carthagena.—Crew saved.

Jan. 17.—The French frigate, which we stated yesterday to have captured a pirate vessel, is called the Sappho, commodore D'Harader. The pirate is the El Amor de la Patria, capt. Rossingnal, who last year commanded the Patriot privateer.

The El Amor de la Patria had on board merchandize which she plundered from the Bremen ship Juan Carle, and the Sardinian ship Rosalia. A part of her crew consisted of English, American, Swedish, &c. all of whom are in prison at St. Jago de Cuba, and, we understand, may be released, if their respective governments defray their prison expences, which is about 1s. 8d. per day. The number of English is about 8 or 10.

The Kingston from Bristol, spoke, on the 28th ult. a Dutch ship from Rotterdam bound to Surinam, out 21 days, and was informed by the captain that he passed a brig called the Harmony, of London, which was water-logged and deserted by her crew.

Jan. 18.—H. M. brig Bustard, previously to her late arrival, spoke, off Cumberland Harbour, the French brig Peace, and learnt from her that ten sail of French men of war had arrived at Martinique, for the purpose of cruising against the horde of piratical vessels which infest these seas, and annoy trade. Five of them were destined for the coast of Cuba, to rendezvous off St. de Cuba.

HAMILTON, (BERMUDA.)

Nov. 17.—A cause was determined in his majesty's court of King's Bench for this colony on Thursday last—the *trial* of which excited considerable interest, from the opportunity it afforded to many persons, of hearing the laws of England most scrutinously investigated, and learnedly, explicitly, and ably expounded, so far as they relate to what has been strangely attempted to be acted upon here recently, as a branch of the royal prerogative—that is, to the *power* or *jurisdiction* of the *governor* of this colony, by virtue of his office as *Ordinary*,—and also, as to his power, in *any case*, to *arrest* and *commit*.

The circumstances concerning the commitment of the late churchwardens of St. George's, under a warrant (so called) issued by his excellency lieut. general the hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, &c. governor and commander in chief in and over these islands, and "*ordinary* of the same." are already sufficiently before the public.

The present action was brought by Mr. Basham, one of the churchwardens, against the keeper of the Saint George's jail, for confining him under the said warrant, from the 17th July last till the 1st of August. He laid his damages at 1000*l*. The jury found "for the plaintiff—damages, 500*l*. and costs."

The law applicable to the case, was very clearly defined and fully exemplified.

The governor's powers, as *Ordinary*, are limited by his commission to these particulars:—He may collate to vacant benefices; grant marriage licences; and also probate of *wills*, and letters of administration on *intestate* estates.—He has no *right* or *authority* to arrest or to *commit*, *in any case whatever*.

After the above-named case was decided, an action on the same grounds, and attended by circumstances nearly similar, was brought against the jailor by Mr. Jas. Till, (the other churchwarden who was imprisoned;) and the jury on this case likewise gave 500*l*. damages and costs.

The third case to which the careful and laborious attention of the court was drawn, was that of Basham, (the churchwarden,) against Mr. John Atkins, who served the governor's warrant, (aided and assisted by military force,) for thus taking him into custody and conducting him to prison. For the plaintiff, 250*l*. damages, with costs.

The next case tried in course, was that of Mr. James Till against the aforesaid Mr. Atkins, for arresting him under plea of the governor's warrant—aided, as in Basham's case, by military force, but under dissimilar circumstances. For the plaintiff 250*l*. damages, with costs.

The plaintiffs were confined in one of the upper rooms of the goal, adjoining a room in which was a quantity of salt; in the room under them a number of negroes were confined; and the air of the gaol was frequently disagreeable and noisome: but it did not appear that this was the fault of the gaoler, or that he had treated them with any unnecessary severity. During the first week of their confinement, he had permitted the churchwardens to go out of goal after dark, on their promise to return before daylight; but afterwards, in consequence of an order from his excellency the governor, this indulgence was discontinued, and no person was permitted to remain in the gaol, or visit them, between sun set and sun-rise.

The following is a copy of the warrant is sued for the apprehension of the plaintiffs:—

By his excellency lieut.-gen. honourable Sir William Lumley, K. C. B. governor and commander-in-chief, and ordinary of these his majesty's Bermuda or Somers' Islands.

George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To the constables of the town and parish of St. George's, or either of them—and to the keeper of the goal of the said town.

These are to command you, the said constables, in his majesty's name, forthwith to convey and deliver in the custody of the said keeper of the said gaol, the bodies of James Till and Samuel Basham, late churchwardens and overseers—charged, on oath of J. Taylor, No. 2, one of the present churchwardens and overseers, with having refused to give an account of the monies they have received, what they have bestowed in reparation or otherwise, for the use of the church, and to deliver up what money or other things remain in their hands, to be delivered to the next churchwardens:—And you, the said keeper, are hereby required to receive the said J. Till and S Basham, late churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of St. George's, them there safely keep, without bail or mainprize, until they shall have so accounted.

(Seal) WM. LUMLEY.

Lieut.-gen. governor and commander-in-chief, and ordinary.

Given under my hand and seal, this 17th July, 1821, St. George's—Bermuda.

INQUISITION AT LISBON.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

"*Lisbon, Oct.* 20.—I send you a description of the inquisition at this place, which I have been to visit. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th inst. Senhor Figueras presented a letter from the keeper of the inquisition, stating, that on the building being opened for public inspection, the people had behayed in a very disorderly manner, breaking open doors and carrying away papers, &c: and that several persons had actually cried out that the building should be burned, whilst they held lighted candles in their hands as if about to put their threats into execution, which he stated they would have done but for the interposition of the guards. The keeper therefore prayed that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Senhor Bastas said that if any such disorders as had been described had occurred, it was owing to the refusal of the keepers to show the instruments of torture and the lower cells of the prison to the visitants. In his opinion these gentlemen, the keepers, cherished a religious respect for the tribunal, of which they spoke with apparent veneration. As it was apprehended the people would set fire to the place, it would be better to suspend lamps in various parts, and not to allow the visitants to carry lights. Senhor Fernando Thomas proposed that an inscription, of which the following is a translation, should be fixed on every place occupied by the inquisition in Portugal:—

"May eternal malediction follow every Portuguese, who does not hold for ever in abhorrence an invention so infernal,"

"On the 18th of October, the Inquisition at Lisbon was thrown open for public inspection, and for the first four days the concourse of people of all descriptions, that crowded to view it was so great that the pressure at the entrance rendered it an enterprize of some risk. The building is a long oblong, with a garden in the centre; there are three floors, with vaulted passages, along the sides of which are cells of different sizes, from six by seven feet, to eight by nine feet. Each cell has two doors; the inner one of iron, the other of oak, very strong. As there are no windows in the cells on the ground and middle floors, no light is admitted when the doors are shut. The cells on the upper floor are larger than the others, and each has an aperture like a chimney, through which the sky is visible. These were appropriated to the use of those who it was supposed might be liberated. In the roof of each cell (for they are all vaulted) is a small aperture of about an inch in diameter, and a private passage runs over each range, so that the persons employed by the holy office, could at any time observe the conduct of the prisoners unseen, and if two persons were confined in one cell, hear their conversation. There are seats in these private passages, so contrived, that a person sitting might inspect two of the cells at the same time, as by a turn of the head he could fix his eye upon a hole over either cell at pleasure—or he could hear what was said in either. The persons appointed to listen to the discourse of the prisoners, wore cloth shoes—so that their footsteps could not be heard. Frequently a familiar of the holy office was put into the cell of a prisoner, as a person arrested, in order to entrap the unfortunate inmate of this place into admissions that might afterwards be used against him. I saw in several of the cells human skulls and bones—most of them appeared to have lain there for many years, as I broke some of them easily with my fingers—others were hard and fresh. In a number of the cells, the names of the unhappy inmates were written on the walls, some had strokes, apparently marking the number of days or weeks the victims of this horrid tyranny had been confined. On the wall of one cell, I counted upwards of 500 of these marks. On the wall of another of the cells was written, 'Francisco Jose Carvalho entered here the last day of March, 1809, and remained as many days as there are strokes on the wall.' On the wall of another cell was written, 'John Laycock;' the name had been covered with white wash, which had scaled off. There were a number of strokes under the name, and the figures 18 were easily made out, the others were obliterated. Some of the cells, which had not been used for several years, were locked up, but the visitants soon broke them open. Human bones were found in many of these. In one was found part of a friar's habit, with a waist girdle of rope and some bones. The apertures like chimneys in some of the cells were closed—and I have been informed, that it was a common mode of putting prisoners to death to place them in these apertures which were then walled up, and quicklime being poured in from the top, a speedy end was put to their sufferings. The furniture is very old—the chairs in the halls are covered with leather, studded all round with very large brass nails. I send you a piece of leather with one of these nails, taken from one of the best chairs. The large tables in the halls had drawers for papers; these the visitants broke open, every one being desirous of obtaining some relic of the once terrible inquisition. In the cells there were matrasses, some of them old, others nearly new; which proves that the inquisition was no bugbear up to a very recent date. Besides the three floors which I have described, there are a number of cells under the ground which have not yet been opened.—These, it is supposed, contain the apparatus for inflicting the tortures, &c. It is understood that these will shortly be thrown open to the public; when they are, I shall not fail to visit them, and shall send you a description. The spot on which the inquisition stands was covered with houses in 1755, when the great earthquake happened, by which they were laid in ruins; so that the present building has not been erected more than sixty years; and all the victims that were immolated in it, must have been sacrificed within that period."

Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, 14den Feb. 1822.

IEDER WACHTE ZICH VOOR SCHADE.

Al de genen die nog aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zyn *Hoofd en Familie Gelden —Interest der Een Percent Kaapvaarts Kas—Belasting op de Geusurpeerde Gronden—Recognitie Gelden van In en Uitgevoerde Goederen* over het laatst verlopen Jaar, en *vervallene Adsignatien voor gekochte Producten*, worden door den ondergeteekende mits deze vriendelyk aangemaand en des noods gewaarschouwd, om de door hen verschuldigde rekeningen voor gemelde landsmiddelen, enz. vóór of uiterlyk op den 28sten dezer maand te komen afbetalen, aangezien al de vorderingen van dit Kantoor over het verloopene Jaar, op den eersten Maart aanstaande, zonder eenige verdere inschikkelykheid, ter geregtelyke invordering aan den Heer Raad Fiscaal zullen worden ter hand gesteld.

De Hoofd Ontvanger,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.